JAMES G. BLAINE

EX-SPEAKER'S SUDDEN ILLNESS

STRICKEN DOWN AT THE THRESHOLD

HOUSE OF GOD

CASE OF CEREBRAL DEPRESSION

BROUGHT ON BY OVERWORK

SYMPATHY FOR THE AFFLICTED

EFFECT OF THE NEWSIN CINCINNATI

around town that Hon, James G. Blaine was dying. The news struck all classes and parties by surprise, and was the source of universa regret. The hotel corridors soon became the scenes of earnest discussions and large gathe digested. A stream of prominent persons soon made their way towards Mr. Biaine's house, on

himself for the past month, and some of his commenced his recent campaign in Congress. On Saturday night he was feeling better than he had felt for a long time. Yesterday morning he felt bright as a lark, and prepared to accompany his wife to church. Before going, however, he received a dispatch to the effect that his friend, Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts, had changed front and was going to do all he could to deleat

TO DISTRESS HIM GREATLY.

They walked quietly down to the Congrega tional church, corner of Tenth and G streets, and just as they mounted the steps Mr. Blaine pulled out his handkerchief and wiped his forehead and burch. He told Mrs. Blaine that the back of his head pained him, and he believed he was about be sunstruck. He asked that he be taken me, and that Dr. Pope, the family physician, be sent for. Mrs. Blaine sent for a carriage, but there was none in the neighborhood. He iaid hi oon grew unconscious. Fortunately, there was a Mount Pleasant omnibus in front of the church and some gentlemen on the spot lifted him into it and took him comfortably home. When he got to the house a sofa was rolled out into the hall down on the floor." He was laid on the floor until a bed was brought down stairs and put in the front parlor. He was put in the bed, still unconscious, and remained there a sufferer from

about 11 in the morning till 4 o'clock in the after Dr. Pope, the family physician, and Surgeon General Barnes soon arrived, followed by Drs. Bliss, Verdi and Cox. In a consultation it was ed that the case was very serious. At first there was a question as to what treatment should be given, but the differences between homeopa-thy and allepathy were not discussed, the gen-

eral symptoms

fearing that scientific discussions might prove fatal. Homeopathy having been the treatment of his life, Dr. Pope's treatment was adopted.
Dr. Pope contended that it was simple sun-stroke, and should be treated as such. Dr. Verdi was inclined to the same view, with some misgiv ings, but advocated homeopathy. Dr. Barnes seemed to think that the gaspings for breath were the struggles of a dying man. Drs. Bliss and Cox seemed to think that there was an effu-sion of the brain, either through hemorrhagical infraction of a vessel, or sanguinary effusion of an effusion of water, either of which might cause apoplery or paralysis. It was suggested by one I the physicians that malaria had permeated his system and affected the membranes, so that the ordinary contraction of blood vessels leading to the head did not take place to prevent a rush of blood to the head. It was finally agreed that every indication pointed to this view. Still, all hoped for the best, and every known scientific

method was applied. ABOUT 12 O'CLOCK HIS BELLET was filled with plasters to create healthy respira tion, if possible, and relieve pain in the stomach. The front windows were thrown open to make the test of noting the effect of sunlight on the eye but the same vacant stare continued. The room was darkened and the lighted candle test brought the same unencouraging result. Everything was then tried to create a reaction, without success, until about 3:30 o'clock the pupil of the eye con-tracted in response to the flare of a match. This was deemed a hopeful sign, especially as he swal-lowed the medicine. The occasional natural movement of either leg or arm dissipated the idea of paralysis, and Dr. Pope grew quite elated, Mr. Blaine's little daughter, who had been the most distressed person there, noting the encouraged doctors, skipped through the hall as if she

ness, when Mrs. Blaine, who had been constantly fauning him and watching every feature for four hours, asked him if he knew her.

HE ANSWERED, "YES; IT'S NAMMA." This was the first symptom of recognition. She asked him how he felt, and he responded, "What is it?" Electricity and the usual remedies were kept up, and the effort was to get him into a good sleep. He went from full consciousness, and a quite weak condition, into a quiet, natural and sound sleep about 7 p. m. During the day visitors were quite numerous. Among the first callers was General Sherman, who disputed the doctors' statements that he was in great danger, and said that Mr. Blaine would make an excellent soldier yet. He cheered Mrs. Blaine and Miss Dodge, ("Gall Hamilton,") who were deeply distressed. and left a glow of sunshine behind. Postmast

General Jewell was there a long time.

Mr. Blaine's son is a student at a college near
Hartford. Mr. Jewell telegraphed to the Hartmail) train, and let him ride in the mail car where no passengers were allowed on the trains between Hartford and Washington, the idea being to get him here this morning if possible. Secre

were raised and brought down vehemently in ex-pressing his determined opinion that there was not much the matter with Mr. Blaine. He felt the danger, but seemed to think he would get well if the doctors didn't kill him. Secretary Robeson was on hand promptly to offer his most kindly aid, and Mrs. Robeson, too, called and tearfully offered her sympathy. But they realized that nothing but time and the proper treatment could work a remedy for such discase, and went home with auxieties in their minds that were quite otherwise than pleasant, as to Mr. Blaine's condition. The sent to inquire frequently during the day and

the news, and questioned whether he should go himself or send, but some friend or other kept him informed of Mr. Blaine's condition from time to time, and he gladdened as the news gree

Secretary Bristow called, and wanted to go in at a time when the physicians seemed to lose all hope. Mrs. Blaine happened to be in the hall and motioned him away. Some argued that this was the result of some previous feeling, but the probabilities are that Mrs. Bisine did not want

side of Fifteenth street until late in the after Mr. Fish's house opposite, watching and waiting.
People coming out were asked by strangers for
the latest symptoms, without regard to formalities. Mr. Secretary Fish's family were
mementarily acquainted with the condition of Mr.

A large number of persons were admitted to the house during the day, though nineteen out salled. The whole first floor is so arranged tha thrown into a single parlor, and it was so thrown open yesterday, in order to economize the faintest breath of air, so that those who could

do no good could see in a moment the indesirability of their presence. The consequence was that there was no crowd in the house at any

When Mr. Blaine regained his consciousne This was just what the doctors hoped for, and at this point they considered all danger past.

DIAGNOSIS. family physician for the past ten years, and is thoroughly conversant with his habits and constitution, gave his diagnosis of the case and pa-tient's condition at 8 o'clock last evening, as fol-

"Mr. Blaine's case is one of simple cerebral depression, produced primarily by great mental strain and secondarily by the action of excessive heat. There is no apoplectic congestion or effu-sion, nor any symptoms of paralysis. He has free use of his limbs. The pupils of the eyes are normal. He has spoken several times, and recognises his family. He lies quiet, breathes naturally and is disposed to sleep. He has responded ex-cellently to treatment, and I have every reason

ONE O'CLOCK A. M. Mr. Blaine's condition seems still improving

in Cincinnati.
[Special to the National Republican.] CINCINNATI, June 11. - The news that Mr. Blaine had suffered an attack of sun-stroke, or whatever it was, had the effect to panie the situation here. First, it created sympathy for the sufferer: second it aroused doubts regarding his health. Whether this sympathy or the doubts will prevail to increase or decrease his chances for the nomination remains to be seen. His friends are undismayed, and have raised the vestigators can kill off their candidate. It is certain that there is not so much noise and hurrah the prominent candidates, his chances may be discounted even now, because many of the dele-gates begin to talk about not being willing to go

Senator Morton had the shrewdness to send a elegram of sympathy for Mr. Biaine to Col. Hol-oway, which had the effect to soften the Blaine men toward Morton. There was little need of this, however, as the feeling between the friends of the prominent candidates is free from undue asperity. It is true, there is some bitterness of feeling against Mr. Bristow, but the prevailing spirit is conciliatory, the idea of the respective managers being to win strength from their opponents by words and acts of kindness instead of creating schisms by crimination and recrimina ous convention. Unless something yet unforeseen occurs Mr. Blaine will lead his competitors on the first ballot, while Messrs. Morton, Conking and Bristow will be about even, and Hays and Hartranft following close upon them on the second ballot. Mr. Conkling will undoubtedly make gains, and possibly Mr. Morton will also, because no one can tell where Mr. Blaine's strength will go when it leaves, as it is certain to do unless he wins or almost wins on the first ballot.

This strange condition of affairs arises from the fact that no leader can control his men in a body are above the average, both in intelligence, in tegrity and independence. It is for this reason they cannot be controlled. For example, Mr. Hayes seems to weaken in the fact that Hartranft dare not make a combination with any not "deliver the goods." It is, therefore, unsafe to make any predictions at this early stage of the from their present engagements they will fly in picces, and the fragments will be picked up hap-hazard. New York, Indiana and Pennsylvania will stick to their "favorite sons" longer than the rest. Pennsylvania is holding back as usual to strike the winning blow at the proper time. It is believed, however, that Mr. Conkling, having the largest available and the best growing

Meeting of the Manipulators.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 11.—About one half of the delegates are now here; the rest are expected to-morrow and Tuesday morning. Among the distinguished men who arrived this morning were Gov. Morgan and George William Curtis, of New York: Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut: James Rus sell Lowell, Richard H. Dana, Judge Hoar and President Chadburn, of Massachusetts; Hon. Charles B. Farwell and Hon. Joseph Medill of Charles B. Farwell and Hon. Joseph Medili, of Illinois. Hon. John A. Logan, Hon. Matt Carpenter, Gov. Shephord and several others came in from Washington. The last three are earnestly opposed to the nomination of Mr. Eristow, while of the others named all except Mr. Farwell are for Britow. Mr. Farwell is advocating the nomination of Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler, and he says there are several others of the Illinois delegation who will go with him. He urges this nomination as a compromise.

would remove every apprehension.

prominent colored Republicans of the State, ar-rived here yesterday, and left for Cincinnati las-night. They are not pledged, but are nearly all in favor of Conkling and Morton. Harrison's Plot Against Mr. Blaine.

CINCINNATI, June 11.— To-morrow's Gazette will contain an interview with John S. C. Harriwill contain an interview with John S. C. Harrison, a director of the Union Pacific railroad, relative to statements made by Mr. Willard, and contained in a dispatch from Omaha. Willard, and contained in a dispatch from Omaha. Willard, and contained in a dispatch from Omaha. Willard, and that if the latter should crer be a candidate in opposition to Senator Morton he (Harrison) and that if the latter should crer be a candidate in opposition to Senator Morton he (Harrison) would publish the facts and kill him. On this statement Harrison remarked: "I brought this matter up before the committee in September, 1872, and subsequently, as you will see by my letter to Hon. Jeremiah Wilson, chairman of the Credit Mobilier investigation committee, dated Pebruary 3, 1873, requested that Mr. Rollins be examined in regard to that transaction. When I first moved in the matter Gen. Grantwas a candidate for re-election, and at the date of my letter to Wilson had not been inaugurated. It is not likely, therefore, that it could have had any reference to candidates for the Presidency in 1873. That would have been rather early to begin to kill off aspirants or to build them up. I had in my mind only the interests of the Government and my own responsibility as Government director of the railroad company. I said at once there must have been something wrong. The railroad company was scarcely able to pay the interest on its own indebtedness, and yet it had paid out, under cover of a joan, a large amount of money for a lot of worthless bonds. That was my reason. Governor Morton knew nothing about it, and had nothing to do with it, and when I made the statement to the Clincinnati Gazette, last April, I had not seen Governor Morton for months and had not communicated with him on the 854,000 bond transaction, Mr. Harrison said: "At a meeting of the directors in the city of Boston June 2, 1875, on my motion, the following order was unannously adopted: (Mr. Dillon was in the chair and Mr. Hollins was precent as secretary.) "Whereas on Decem son, a director of the Union Pacific railroad, relative to statements made by Mr. Willard, and con

MARSHAL MURAT HALSTED'S HOSPITALITY. MARSHAL MURAT HALBIED'S HOSPITALITY.
CINCINATI, JOHN DIA SERIOUSIES Of Mr.
Bisine's iliness, just confirmed by semi-official
dispatches, locreases the excitement among the
delegates. No one ventures to predict the probable result. Before this list news was received a
canvass of the Massachusetts and Vermont dele-

and looked around, after making full recognition of his wife, he asked for his daughter. She appeared and kissed him. He then asked for Miss Dodge, and then, with his family around him, he seemed satisfied. He seemed to realine that he was sick, and yielded to the treatment of the doctors, said very little, and was disposed to sleep.

Reception of the News of Mr. Blaine's Illness

into the carvass handicapped by the weight of the charges that have been preferred against him, though they believe him to be innocent.

gation who will go with him. He arges this nomination as a compromise.

The contrest between the friends of Blaine and Conkling and Bristow is fierce, and threatens to become unreconciliable, while between the friends of Bristow, Morton and Hayes there is the greatest cordisility, and a tacit agreement that with the nomination of either the others will be satisfied. The Conkling men are very busy scheming, and they count on winning through combinations. They are affering the second piace to the friends of Hayes, but the latter refuse to take the balt. There was great excitement in this city upon the receipt of news of Mr. Blaine's lilness, and speculation is rife as to where his strength will go in case his illness shall prove to be serious.

His Friends in Cincinnati.

The friends of Mr. Blaine in Cincinnati were fully informed of his condition. There were probably the same kind of discussions here that there were in Cincinnati in regard to the nominations. The five physicians who attended Mr. Blaine finally concurred in Dr. Pope's diag-nosis of the case, to the effect that the patient had simply what is known as a light coupde solici, and that it is neither apoplexy nor paraly-sis. Surgeon General Barnes, not being in charge of the case, but only there as a consulting physician, declined to give a formal diagnosis, but in dorsed Dr. Pope's diagnosis. He said, in addition that the anticipated improvement before morning

Florida Delegates.

The Florida delegates to Cincinnati, consisting of Senator Conover, Representative Purman, S. T. Walls, ex-Governor Reed and four of the most

gations showed that they would nearly all vote for Bristow. This has greatly elated the friends of the Secretary. The Indiana delegation are equally confident that Blaine is out of the way. Morton will be stronger on the second ballot than Conkline.

Morton will be stronger on the second ballot than Conking.

Mr. Murnt Haisted, editor of the Commercial, gave an elegant dinner party this evening to a number of prominent journalists and supporters of Secretary Bristow and Governor Hayes.

Among those present were Governor Noyes, Hon. Joseph Medill, General S. Harlan Goodiow, of Kentucky; Hen Perley Poore, of the Boston Journal; Mr. Nordhoff, of the New York Herald; Mr. Brown, of the New York Evening Post; Gen. H. V. Boynton, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette; Mr. Edmund Dexter and Gen. H. L. Burnett, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Van Ellen, of New York.

Several delegates to the Cincinnati Convention called at the Executivo Mausion yesterday and paid their respects to the President. They were from all sections of the country, and a number from the West, as well as from New England, had been "taking in" the Centennial on their route to Cincinnati The New Hamphire delegation. been "taking in" the Centennial on their route to Cincinnati. The New Hampshire delegation was introduced by Senator Cragin. The interviews related altogether to the ordinary courtery of paying respects to the Chief Magistrate, and none of them, of course, had the slightest significance whatever beyond that. Among the callers was Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina. Bufus E. Builock, ex-Governor of Georgia, also had an interview with the President on Saturday.

Arrival of Delegates-Wire-Pullers on Hand. CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 10.—Representatives Frye and Hale, of Maine, and ex-Congressman Tyner, of Indiana, arrived to-day—the latter for Senator Morton, while the Maine Representative are here to push the interests of Blaine. A re success of their candidate, notwithstanding the pending investigation. Mr. Hale stated that Mr. Blaine's friends believe that his strength in the Blaine's friends believe that his strength in the convention is made up after his wonderful series of victories in the State convention of May 20, added to the indorsement of the lowa convention of the succeeding week, and will be fully held in the convention. There has been nothing received indicating a weakening; on the contrary, since Monday last there have been many professions of confidence and promises of support from quarters that have not been friendly. Mr. Frye said: "Yes, sir; from information we have received we can assure you that the feelings of Mr. Blaine's active friends have been intensified, and some doubtful men have been indeed evitain in his favor.

doubtful men have been made certain in his favor, and if there is any faltering we have failed to hear of it."

Other politicians do not concur in this view of Mr. Hiame's chances. They say the published letters are fatal to him, and after receiving a handsome vote on the first ballot his support will divide among the other candidates. The Ohio people claim they have assurances that when Mr. Blaine's friends find it impossible to nominate him they will support Hayes, securing the latter's success. The Indiana men also admit that Mr. Blaine's complimentary vote will be large, but that his name will soon be dropped, and they will gain many of his followers. They assert that Mr. Riorton will show enough strength to secure the nomination on the third or fourth ballot. The names of Washburne and Taft are now more frequently mentioned as compromise candidates than intracity, and some of the Bristow Club from New York are saying the Independents will be satisfied with Washburne. Already there are evidences of the use of money, and the vote of some Southern delegates may prove a surprise.

The Ohio delegates held a large and enthusiation meeting at their headquarters at the Grand hotel this evening, and resolved to vote constantly for Hayes. This evening the New York delegation screnaded the Indiana delegation at the Grand hotel, and the multitude assembled in the rotunda were addressed by Hon. Godleve S. Orth; Frederick Douglass, of Washington; Hon. A. B. Cornell and Silas B. Putcher, of New York. All the speakers pledged their respective States to support the nomine of the convention, and all were guarded in their remarks and expressed in the return of the preferences.

A Plot to Nominate Him as Democratic Can-

didate. CHICAGO, June 11 .- The Tribune has informa tion of a plot to prevent the nomination of Bris tow at Cincinnati, formed by certain Democrats and designed to be sprung either openly or clandestinely in the convention. It is in brief that a series of letters will be shown or published, whie are alleged to have been written by prominent Democratic managers to the different chairmen of State Democratic central committees through.

Insurgents Accept the Armistice.

London, June 12.—The Post's Berlin dispatch says the insurgent leaders have accepted the armistice and appointed Wessell'tke to arrange the guarantees with the Northern Powers. A the guarantees with the Northern Powers. A Vienns special tothe Daily News reports that the Turkish governor of Herzegovinia has offered 2,000 floring reward for the capture of the Russian organizer of the insurgent forces. The Faufulla (newspaper) of Rome intimates that the temporary retirement of Prince Gortschakoff is prob-

London, June 12.-A pleasure boat capsized at East Bourne, on Sunday, and twelve persons were LONDON. June 11.-There was a torchlight procession in Dublin last night in celebration of the escape of the Fenian convicts from West Austra-lia, and Mr. Disraeli was burned in effigy.

LONDON, June 12.—The exploring expedition to Northwest Africa left England Saturday. Its main object is to ascertain the feasibility of ad-mitting the waters of the Atlantic into a portion of the desert of Sahara. RAGUSA, June 11.—According to Sclavonic adnation, and it.—According to Sciavonic ad-rices two thousand Bosnians have taken refuge in Kuin Delmatis. It is asserted that Muhktar Pasha has set forth from Gatschko with a large orce to revictual Nicsie.

LONDON, June 11 .- The first stage of the competition for the selection of the Irish rife team for the international contest in America termi-nated at Dundalk yesterday. The following are the names of those who have so far qualified in order of merit: Johnson, Goff, Rigby, Clarke, Joynt, Dyas, Greenhill, Smyth, Creed, Thynne. The three best shots have gone to Scotland to compete with the best marksmen of that country.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Henry Ward Beecher's house in Brooklyn was robbed of silver ware valued at between \$600 and \$800 early this morning Boston, June 11 .- Dom Pedro attended high mass at the Cathedral this morning, and after-ward visited the State prison and the navy-yard. He will remain in the city until Tuesday. NEW YORK, June 10 .- The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announce further reductions of passenger rates to the following points: Cincin-nati, 812: Chicago, 814; Indianapolis, \$13; Louis-ville, \$16; St. Louis, \$18, and corresponding re-ductions to all points west.

Hon. H. L. Dawes has rooms at No. 1213 K Hon. M. C. Hamilton has rooms at No. 227 Comptroller General Thomas C. Dunn, of South arolina, is registered at the Ebbitt. Judge R. B. Carpenter and ex-Congressman L. ass Carpenter are in the city, en route to the

Sincinnati convention. Col. Cake, proprietor of Willard's hotel, has purchased the horses, carriages and entire road outfit recently owned by ex-Attorney General Pierrepont. Pierrepont.

Hardy Solomon, esq., a wealthy and influential member of the Republican party in South Carolina, has a suite of rooms at the Ebbitt. He leaves for Cincinnati to morrow.

Mr. H. J. Ramsdell has been the victim of an

Hon. Robert B. Elliott, ex-member of Congress and one of the most distinguished members of the South Carolina bar, passed through this city yes-terday on route to the Cincinnati convention, whither he goes as chairman of the delegation from that State.

Hon. M. C. Kerr was very ill on Friday, but railled and was much better on Saturday. On Saturday evening he was taken with cold on the bowels, but yesterday recovered and last night was quite at ease and feeling better than he had been for a month. Senator Morton characterises the reports that

The North Carolina delegation to Cincinnat The Roth Carolina delegation to Chacipati, headed by Cel. Thos. B. Keogh, chairman of the Republican executive committee, and Col. Robt. M. Douglas, arrived in the city early yesterday morning, and having breakfasted at the Sational hotel, departed in their special car over the Baltimgre and Ohio railway.

Among the brilliant correspondence the Centennial has brought to the Iront, we recognise no one yielding a more trenchast pen than Mrs. General Gates, the correspondent of the New York Sunday Times and San Francisco Morning Call. Her jetters show the imprint of a mind of more than usual culture, the natural outgrowth when the supplemental than the supplemental projects. CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

NAVAL INVESTIGATION W. W. WOODS ON THE STAND

THE TESTIMONY TO THE POINT

OUR STREETS AND AVENUES

SPEAKER KERR'S INVESTIGATION

THE NORTH CAROLINA BOLT

The Director of the Mint has for some time pas been arranging for an improvement in the devices on the coinage. The principal change will be the substitution of a classic head of Liberty in

A "special" from Silver Hill, Prince George's county, Md., June 10, says: "P. G. Grimes, of this place, has bet with one Dr. Sasser, of Upper Mariboro', one hundred dollars that General U.

The North Carolina Bolt.

A special from Raleigh, N. C., says: "Joe Turner last night announced himself an independent candidate for Governor." The effect of this may rove quite serious to the Democracy, when it is

ender who would not bolt unless sure of a large General McPherson's Opinion of Grant. General McPherson said: "When I first became acquainted with Grant I had no idea he was the nan I have since found him to be. I was per were consulting on further military movement

at his quarters, near Vicksburg. He took out his map and traced the proposed campaign with a clearness and decision I never dreamt him capa-ble of. I tell you he is made of the right kind of stuff, and will make his mark yet." The Army Appropriation Bill. Committee finally completed it on Saturday, appropriates \$23,354,777, as against \$27,933,830 has year, a reduction of \$4,574,302 from the original esti-propriations, and \$9,904,231 from the original esti-mates of this pear. They have cut out two regi-ments of infantry and two of cavalry. They have authorized twenty-three regiments of infantry and eight of cavalry, and placed the maximum of non-commissioned officers and privates at 22,000.

Our Streets and Avenues. Lieut. Hoxie, in answer to a Senate resolution, returned the following estimates relative to the repair of concrete pavements: Of the concrete payements there remain son, 52; square yards not repaired during the past scason. A life was assigned to these upon the basis explained in the text of my last annual report, making a necessary expenditure up to end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 157, of 20 cents per square yard, equal to 603, 165.0, say \$100,00. This was divided between the fiscal years ending June 30, 1576, and June 30, 1577, in the ratio of about three-eighths and five-eighths respectively, making \$30,00 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1572, and \$64,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1571. It is not practicable to indicate in advance the points where the repairs will be required, so that no apportionment of the expense can be made at present. If the work be not too long deferred, a part of the expense will undoubtedly be collectible from the contractors upon whose work the limit of time within which the contractor must keep it in repair has not expired. All repairs for which contractors are not responsible have hereofore been paid from the general fund, but the cost of repairs both of concrete and wood payements made during the past season is almost entirely collectible from the contractors or their sureties, the limit of time for which their payements were guaranteed in they made the payements required re-

Not less than \$75,000 should be made available for the work of repairing concrete pavements dur-ing the present ression.

In this connection I desire to invite your atten-tion to the necessity for continuing the work of replacing the decayed wood pavements in Wash-ington and Georgetown; 622,333.22 should be made available for this purpose during the pres-ent session.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department continued on Saturday the investigaion of the charges against Speaker Kerr. York Tribune, testined that, having before heard the story that Laurence Harney had paid Mr. Kerr \$450 for the appointment of Greene in 1895, he had an interview with Harney on or about the 23d of May in the Tribune building, his object being to obtain confirmation of a rumor that the money had been paid by check. Harney seemed surprised at the question, and replied: "I have never said that there was any money in the matter." Mr. Shanks then suggested that there must have been strong influence to induce Mr. Kerr to appoint a man outside his own State. Harney replied: "I had social relations with Mr. Kerr" and being pressed by Mr. Shanks, declined to talk further on the subject, for the reason that he had been summoned to Washington. When Mr. Shanks was introduced to Harney his connection with the Tribune was distinctly mentioned. Mr. Shanks further testified that he story had come to him in so positive a form that he fully believed it until Harney's manner and language in this interview threw doubt upon it, and he thereupon telegraphed to the Washington correspondent of the Tribune not to publish the story unless authorized by Representative Bass, who was alleged to hold some confirmatory evidence. Mr. Bass declined to authorize the publication, "and so," said the witness, "these smart young men about here beat us badly on it."

By Mr. Elliott, counsel for Mr. Kerr: What are your politics, Mr. Shanks? A. I am a black Republican. [Laughter.]

The committee them adjourned.

Representatives Clymer, (Dem.,) of Pa.; Blackburn, (Dem.,) of Ky, and Danford, (Dem.,) of

publican. [Laughter.]
The committee then adjourned.
Representatives Clymer, (Dem.,) of Pa.; Blackburn, (Dem.,) of Ky., and Danford, (Dem.,) of Ohio, have agreed to make a report to-day fully exonerating Mr. Kerr from the charges made against him by Harney. Messrs. Robbins, (Dem.,) of N. C., and Bass, (Rep.,) of N. Y., the other members of the committee, are absent from the city, but their colleagues entertain no doubt whatever of their concurrence in the finding.

Naval Investigation. On Saturday Chief Engineer Wm. W. W Wood, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineerin wood, eniel of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department, was examined by the House Committee on Naval Affairs; Secretary Robeson being present. Mr. Wood stated that he had been in the service about thirty-two years, and that prior to entering the navy he had been educated as an engineer. Had been almost three years chief of his bureau under the present Secre tary. His direct examination by the committee tary. His direct examination by the committee was with special reference to the sale and exchange of old material, to the making of contracts with the great manufacturers of the country, and to the adoption of certain improvements in machinery during his management of his bureau. A large stock of simple engines are and have been for years in possession of the Government. These have been superseded through the progress of the times and the necessities of the service by the compound engines, and the best disposition that could be made of the obsolute type of machinery was to sell it for what it would bring as old material. This he had taken the responsibility of occasionally doing; sometimes exchanging it in part payment of new work.

He believed that better and cheaper work could be produced by the large establishments, like

thereof.

Rear Admiral James Alden, for a couple of years chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks under Mr. Robeson, also testified clearly as to the entire absence of any interference on the part of the Secretary during his administration of the bureau with any matter whatsoever which prop-

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 10.-Francisco Penito, the Mexican, accomplished the feat at Sui

PHILADELPHIA, June 10,-Chicago, .14; Ath-

THE WORLD'S FAIR. Sketches of Scenes and Incidents Within the

Park. PHILA DELPHIA, June 6, 1876.

The Centennial is now having full attendances wery day, and the financial managers of the Exhibition are correspondingly happy. The thermometer is all right, having descended many degrees from its previous state. I improved the opportunity the cool morning afforded, and walked ever the greater part of the grounds to see the places that the cars do not pass near enough. First I sought the miniature Moorish villa, about which one of my friends had told me. After a fiithful study of the puzzle picture known as the "Official map of the grounds," I was led to be lieve that the structure was north of the German and Brazilian buildings. But the spot where the vills should be was occupied with flower-beds and strubs, and nothing at all resembling it could be PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1876, villa should be was occupied with flower-beds and strubs, and nothing at all resembling it could be seen on that side of Fountain avenue. Further sorth I saw an oriental-looking structure, and immediately started off in that direction to learn of its name and use. I was rather dismayed to find that it was the exhibition piace of the Pacific Guano Company instead of a miniature alhambra. All of the flower-beds around it bear a notice to the effect that they are "fertilized with soluble Pacific guano," and the interior of the little ktock is fliled with begs and bottles of the stuff. Beyond this the old-time kitchen, filled with Centennial relies, was receiving its quots of vicitors. Among them was a sentimental female who, in this year of gush, had brought her harmless baby fifty miles to lay it in a cradic that came over in the Mayflower. The only effect upon the baby was to make it get red in the face and cry at the top of its little lungs. This old lug-house is crammed with all kinds of antique furnishings and ornaments.

rishings and ornaments.

THE GREAT FIREPLACE,

with its crane, swinging pots and a roasting chicken suspended by a string, was the centre of interest. The spinning wheel, the old china, the strings of apples, the bunches of corn and herbs and the attendants in their old-time dresses and bennets made quite a realisation of eighteenth century customs. The Kansas building has just been opened to the public, and the enhibits contained in it cannot be too highly praised. I think, without exaggeration, it is the finest display of natural products from any State or country. The walls are covered up to the very rafters with designs made of their different grains, and buffale heads are placed at intervals along the walls. Corn fifteen feet high, and orage oranges of one year's growth and thriteen feet high attracted numbers of sun-burned farmers. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe rall-road exhibits many equally surprising things. Their corner of the building is beautifully arranged, the company's name being put on the wall in large letters made of wheat and timothy, barley and grass seeds. Then they have dozens of glass jars filled with specimens of grains, and the attendants are overwheiming in their kind explanations of everything they have on exhibition. I don't know whether they thought that I would make a likely emigrant or not, but they told me all about the climate and soil, and on leaving presented me with a full assortment of their time-tables, handbills and posters.

Cases of grasshoppers were of interest to such as have never suffered from their devastations, but a great raw-boned Westerner shook his fist at the "cussed things," and began to tell how they "just cleaned off a wheat field in less time than a prairie fire, and didn't leave a grain in the whole field." From the centre of the roof depends an immense "Independence bell," crack included, made of wheat and some darker-colored grain. Great balls and tuffs of feathery-looking grass or grain are also used in the decorations. The fruits are well ir repre

THE LADY HERSELF

was here arranging them, and was as great a curiosity to some as any of her animals. She has fine, strong-marked features and keen gray eyes, that give evidence of the great nervo and courage she must have. The collection contains buffaloes, deers, wildcais, possums, rabbits, gophers, squirrels, prairie dogs, badgers, Rocky Mountain goats, eagles, owis, pigeons, and a little tan terrier dog. They are beautifully mounted, and have a most life-like air—some of them too much so.

These animals are scattered around on all artificial rock-work, down which trickles a little stream, ending in a pool at the mouth of the cave. On the edge of the pool are two comical little mud tuttles, with their heads and dippers extended. On the ground are the buffaloes and deer, and upon the rocks are the other beasts. The wildcat is leaping over a bush, and seems as if about to plunge at the spectators, and the eagle in the corner is devouring a freshly killed ismb. The whole thing reflects great credit upon the State, and the Alfalons who prepared it all comes in for a good share of praise. Some one near me asked the irreverent question of "Why she wasn't over in Mrs. Gillespie's building?" Just lungine her over among the frippery and geograps

for the State people, who are fearfully bored with the hundreds of outsiders who walk in and around, asking all sorts of questions and prying into every niche and closet. In front of the Great Southern restaurant a stiff, starchy poplar tree has been draped with southern moss, and the effect has been decidedly queer. I have never seen a Southern forest in its cloudy hangings, but imagined that the trees on which it grew were more pliant and graceful; at any rate, it would look better if they had chosen another variety of tree. Down at Oook's World's Ticket Office is the Jerusalem camp, which the "official map" places at another part of the grounds. The tents are rather small, three in number. One is a dining-room, another a sleeping tent, and the third the kitchen, The floors are covered with heavy rugs, and the canvas is very thick, so that it the climate of Palestine is ever like an American summer the poor tourist must have a nice time of it in these little dens. The pleasant attendant showed me when we had re-entered the

the.

They have quantities of olive-wood articles for

the inventor of sewing machines, has been recently placed on its pedestal by the border of the lake near Machinery hall. The old gentleman, with his flowing locks and smoothly benevolent face, looks too much like G. W. or Benjamin Franklin to rouse much interest in the passer-by, and nothing but his nether garments will attract attention.

ing but his nother garments will attract attention.

Rowell's American newspaper building is a native enterprise of which we may all be proud. Files of over eight thousand papers are kept, and a pleasant notice invites every one to "step in and see a newspaper from home." The lower floor is devoted to the pigeon-hole files, and a gallery around the sides contains four pretty little rooms and two long rows of desks for the use of the journalists. One of the rooms, intended for ladies, is furnished entirely with wicker furniture, and overlooking the little lake maker a most charming retreat on a hot day. Here I first was made aware of the struggles the printer has had with my writing, and even the pleasant surroundings could not allay my horror at the transformation some of my sentences had undergone.

AT THE TURISIAN COFFRE HOURE

AT THE TUNISIAN COFFEE-HOUSE

variety in the collection. The last generation (which is seven years from seed to first flowering) is the "Everestianum," a rosy lilac, with spotted and fringed petals. It has the post of honor in the tented pavilion allotted to the floral exhibit—the centre of a circle in the entrance from the door direct to Horticultural Hall. It is bordered with the modest ancestor, also in bloom—the Aleghany mountain laurel. It is to us a beautiful idea that only a hundred years ago it went over to England in its simplicity, and now returns to its native State this Centengial year in all this gorgeous beauty ELVY HOPEFUL.

FORGET AND FORGIVE.

Precept.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times furnishes the following affecting in-

A Remarkable Instance of the Practice of This

cident:

"An incident recently occurred in this city which clearly illustrates the bitterness of political feeling among the Democrats of the South, and the extent and cruelty to which persecution is carried on account of political differences. Hruce P. Thomas, a young man of good family, resided at Selma, Alabama, which is embraced in the Congressional district now represented by Jere Haralson, a colored man, formerly a slave. Thomas was a native of Alabama, and served with credit in the rebel army throughout the rebellion.

Haraison, a colored man, formerly a slave. Thomas was a native of Alabama, and served with credit in the rebel army throughout the rebellion.

"His mother was a widow and married a second time, her present husband. Thomas' steplather, being a man of wealth and influence in this section. At the last Presidential election the young man voted for Gen. Grant, and in consequence his steplather turned him out of doors. He soon became an object of derision and scorn among the chivalric people who had hitherto given him social recognition and welcome, and it was with great difficulty that he was able to procure a livelihood in Alabama.

"Mr. Haraison, knowing the cruel persecution the young man had been subjected to because he had followed his convictions and voted in accordance with what he believed to be his duty, presented his case to Secretary Bristow, and succeeded, shortly after the opening of Congress, in having him appointed to a cierkship in the Treasury Department. A short time ago Thomas was prostrated with a hemorrhage of the lungs. At his request Mr. Haraison called frequently to see him, and furnished him all possible assistance.

"Finding he was beyond the reach of human aid, Mr. Haraison telegraphed his parents, and also informed Hon. Taul Bradford, a member of Congress from Alabams, a cousin of the young man, of his dangerous condition. No response was received from the parents, and it is not known that Mr. Bradford ever called to see his dying relative. On Friday night last this victim of Southern proceription and estracism breathed his last, with no frieudly face near him save that of the negro Haraison, who once totied unrequited for white men in Alabama, a cousin of the young greative. On Friday night last this victim of Southern proceription and estracism breathed his last, with no frieudly aftee near him save that of the negro Haraison, who once totied unrequited for white men in Alabama, but who now represents a cohefitmenty in the American Congress.

"Mr. Haraison, upon the death of Thomas, tel

The Great Fitzhugh. SUNDAY NIGHT, June 11, 1876. To the Editor of the National Republican: Siz: I noticed in to-day's Capital—my attention having been called thereto—an article signed by naving usen called thereto—an article signed by L. H. Fitshugh. Any person, however, reading the same well knows that L. H. F. never wrote it, although he may have given the points. I have been told that he paid for its insertion in that paper. The public, having his case in charge, should become acquainted with additional facts: He came to our house on his arrival in this city, and, as he was distantly related to the family, he received corresponding attention. Without the slightest solicitation he promised three several appointments in the family, as soon as he should be elected. One young man he advised to drop his partner, as he then would have alone the benefit of a \$5,000 position making wooden chests for the House. His partner was accordingly got rid of. His promise to another young man reached the ears of his employer, and that person sought and obtained another to fill the place. The young son, the last of the trio, was, at the instigation and promise of the great American letter-writer, taken from school in the country, and, after it was plain that we were all trified with in the most merciles manner, returned to school at considerable expense.

From this you will see that this Fitshugh is a L. H. Fitshugh. Any person, however, reading From this you will see that this Fitshugh is a dishonorable man, one destitute of principle and unfit to associate with persons who have regard to the truth.

Brutal to a Beast Saturday morning a cattle-dealer named John Shea brought a cow to market for sale, and wish ing to make a good bargain fetched her into the city with a very full bag of milk. The anima was driven with difficulty, and while on its way up F street, near Tweifth, became so exhausted that no amount of beating could prevail upon its that no amount of beating could prevail upon its proceeding further. Its appearance indicated great agony, and was noticed by Mr. Gatchel, who called upon Sergeant Dinsmore, and the owner was arrested for crueity to animals. The suffering cow was relieved of about a gallon of milk, and its condition immediately improved. Mr. Shea was escorted before Justice of the Peace Hall, who, after hearing the evidence in the case, fined him \$25 and costs. He disputed the judgment, and in default was locked up at the Central guard-house. When he had been there about an hour he consented to pay the fine, whereupon he was released.

Kendall and King Scholarships. At the Franklin school building last Saturday norning there was an examination of the pupils of the white schools of the District for the Ken dall and King scholarships, the first in Colum-bian University and the other in Dickinson College, Mr. Chas. B. Young, Mr. John W. Hunt and Mr. Otis T. Mason being the ex-

aminers. There were four pupils from each of
the four Male-Grammar schools present, and they
were each designated by a number, the name and
district being kept from the examiners. The
questions are in Davies' Practical Arithmetic,
Kerl's Common School Grammar, Cornell's
Physical Geography, Campbell's History of the
United States, spelling, (thirty-two words to be
given.) Franklin Sixth Reader, (including the introductory treatise,) and penmanship. At the
conclusion, the sheets on which the pupils
answered the questions were handed the examiners, and at the next meeting of the board the
result will be announced. aminers. There were four pupils from each of

Suits Entered. Last Saturday Kate Barrett, of Baltimore, in tituted a suit for maintenance against her hus band, John P. Barrett, of this city, in the Equity Court of the District. She sets forth that they were married in 1857, and that the defendant has not contributed to her support, although he is the owner of certain real estate here, and is doing a profitable business. The case will not come up for trial until next September.

SHERING DIVORCE. Mr. J. J. Johnson filed a bill for divorce for Emma E. Garnett sgainst Frederick E. Garnett. She states that they were married in May, 1857, in Bristol county, Mass, and immediately came to the District, where they have since resided. She states that as far back as 1869 she suspected his unfaithfulness, and she charges that on or about June 1, instant, he committed adultery.

There was considerable excitement among the recidents in the neighborhood of Eighth street and Virginia avenue southeast about 2 o'clock and Virginia avenue southeast about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, occasioned by a dog, belonging to the Rev. Jacob Wilson, going mad. The first indication the owner's family had that the animal was rabid was the fact of his being taken with a fit, and afterwards jumping in a cradle, where a young baby was sleeping. This caused the occupants of the house to hastily evacuate the premises. At this time Christopher Bolayer came upon the sceen, and taking hold of the canine soon dispatched it by beating its head against the curbstons. To make assurance doubly sure a young man, who happened to be present, having some ammunition to spare, fired four shots from a revolver into the head of the dead animal.

The Tribune Square. This is the new name of the space at the june This is the new name of the space at the junction of Louisiana avenue, Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street, because it is the popular spot for street harangues. Last night there were no last than three speakers vociderating at one and the same time. All finally, however, merged into the first open-air temperance meeting of the season, which was addressed by Dr. Waish, George Savage and Capt. A. T. Maupin, while Mr. Constantine, the indefatigable president of the Dashaways, passed around the pledge-book for signatures and obtained quite a number of signers. And such was the inauguration of Tribune square.

Ratifying the Nominations. The committee of inquiry appointed at the concernee meeting of the State Republican associations held last Friday evening have been actively

Two horses attached to a wagon belonging to Samuel E. Farrell, of Fayettoville, Md., last Sat-Samuel E. Farrell, of Fayettoville, Md., last Sat-urday morning ran away from the Centre Mar-ket, and rushing down Louisiana avenue, col-lided with and utterly destroyed four tree boxes. Their headlong speed was intercepted by a col-ored man, who caught and stopped them at the risk of his life, for which he was rewarded by the munificent gift of five cents. The owner of the team was arrested by Officer Longstreet and taken before the District Commissioners, where he was released upon paying the damage to the litts. FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

THE STATUE OF ETHAN ALLEN

THE HERO OF TICONDEROGA BILL TO REPEAL THE IRON-CLAD OATH

THE FURTHER ISSUE OF COIN

SENATE.

SATURDAY, June 10, 1876. On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., the House

to be placed in the statue chamber of the Capitol was taken up. Mr. Morrill addressed the Senate, referring to the peculiar fitness of the half for the purpose to which it had been adapted, and recalling the men and acts that had made it of great historical interest. He reviewed the early history of Vermont and the events of that period which brought out Ethan Allen, and sketched briefly the life of that distinguished solidier and

briefly the life of that distinguished source and statesman.

Mr. EDMUNDS followed with eulogistic remarks, pronouncing Ethan Allen a man of natural gifts rather than of acquirements. He referred at some length to the controversy between New York and New Hampshire over the territory which led to Vermont's becoming a State and the connection of Ethan Allen with the military and political events of the period.

The resolution was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. CAPERTON, the House bill for the relief of Andrew J. Barrett was taken up, and after discussion its further consideration was reastranged. and after discussion its further consideration was postponed.

Mr. KERNAN called up the bill of the House to provide for the redemption of unused stamps. On taking a vote on the question it resulted yeas 25, nays 4.

No querum being present, Mr. THURMAN said he would move to adjourn, to allow some of his friends to talk with the delegates to Cincipnati, (the South Carolina delegation being on the floor.) [Laughter.]

The motion was agreed to—yeas 18, nays 13—and at 1:20 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BAKER, of Ind., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House of the amount of internal revenue tax paid by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and its branches and the Cen tral Pacific railroad from July 1, 1864, to Decem-ber 31, 1871, on the undivided profits used for con-

struction.

Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back Senate bill to reduce the number and increase the efficiency of the medical staff of the United States army. Passed. Passed.

Mr. PATTERSON, of Col., from the Commit-ties on Territories, reported back Senate bill in relation to the administration of justice in Col-orado. Passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill pending on Thursday to

so far as it related to jurors in United States courts, and it was recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. KNOTT, of Ky., from the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. KNOTT, of Ky., from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the Senate amendments to House bill in relation to the courts in Washington Territory, and the amendments were concurred in and the bill passed.

Mr. LYNDE, of Wis., from same committee, reported back Senate bill to amend the bankrept act. Passed.

Also, from same committee, reported back Senate bill to make available an appropriation of \$25,000 to pay commissioners for assessing damages on the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement after June 20, 1878. Passed.

Also, from the same committee, reported a bill to exempt from levy and selsure by reason of any judgment of a court of any work of art or production for the exhibition of any philosophical or mechanical inventions at the Contennial Exhibition REPEAL THE IRON-CLAD OATH ion for the exhibition of any phi

tion for the exhibition of any philosophical or mechanical invention at the Centennial Exhibition, while the same is on exhibition or while it is being transported to Philadelphia. Passed.
Also, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, in relation to emigration. Passed of March 3, 1875, in relation to emigration. Passed of March 3, 1875, in relation to the relation to damages for infringement of patents. It provides that the patentee shall only recover damages for one year's infringement after notice of such infringement. It gives the court an option over the damages. Pending consideration the morning hour expired.

Mr. COX, of N. Y., called Mr. SAVLER to the chair, and as chairman of Committee on Banking chair, and as chairman of Committee on Banking and Currency reported back

THE PATNE SILVER BILL

and moved to pass it. It authorises the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the sliver coin in the Treasury to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars, in exchange for an equal amount of legal tenders, the notes so received to be kept as a special deposit and to be issued only for a like amount of fractional currency, which shall be destroyed and credited to the sinking fund.

Mr. MILLS, of Tex., asked leave to offer an amendment repealing the resumption act.

Mr. COX declined to accept the amediment.

Mr. COX sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a statement from the Treasury Department, showing that to June 7 the amount of silver issued in redemption of fractional currency was \$5.144.735; for payment of currency obligations, \$3.342.434; total, \$5.407.189. There was on hand in the Treasury \$5.411.018, and there had been or \$5,144,735; for payment of currency obligations, \$5,322,434; total, \$8,407,150. There was on hand in the Treasury \$5,471,013, and there had been ordered from the mint to the Treasury, \$2,280,000. Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, hoped the previous question would be voted down, so that the resumption act could be put in as an amendment. Mr. RANDALL said the resumption act would not be germane. This silver question ought not to be mixed with that question.

Mr. COX said that Mr. Payme was absent, as well as other members of the committee, and as soon as they could get a quorum they would act upon the resumption act.

On ordering the main question the yeas and mays were ordered, and resulted 105 yeas, 79 mays. The bill was then passed.

Mr. COX then reported from the same committee what is known as the RANDALL bill, and providing for

A FURTHER RESULT OF SILVER COIN.

It provides that, in addition to the amount of subsidiary coin authorized by law, to be issued in redemption of fractional currency, it shall be lawful to manufacture at the several mints and issue through the Treasury such coin to the amount of twenty millions.

The silver bullion required for this purpose is to be purchased from time to time at market rates with any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the resulting coin may be issued in the ordinary disbursements of the Treasury; but no purchase of bullion shall be made when the market rate for the same shall be such as will not admit of the coinage without loss to the Treasury, and any gain or seignorage arising from this coinage shall be socounted for and paid into the Treasury, as provided under existing laws relative to subsidiary coinage; provided that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed one million dollars. It is also enacted that A FURTHER ISSUE OF SILVER COIN.

THE TRADE DOLLAR

shall not hereafter be a legal tender; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorised to limit, from time to time, the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pa., moved to amend by reducing the amount to \$10,000,000. He said he did this because he thought that with the amount to be issued for fractional currency would meet all the demands of business.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. RANDALL and the whole purpose of the all the demands of business.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. RANDALL said the whole purpose of the bill was to increase the amount of silver in circulation. He did not believe the business of the country could be properly conducted with less than fifty millions of subsidiary silver coins. Many business men thought it should be at least sixty-five millions. There was no contraction in the bill, nor did it authorize the destruction of greenbacks.

The consideration of bill was then resumed, and Mr. WILLIS, of N. Y., addressed the House.

Mr. POPPLETON, of Ohio, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of Abbott vs. Frost, from the Fourth Massachusetts district, declaring the former entitled to the seat.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of N. Y., submitted a minority report, and both reports were ordered to be printed. Mr. WELLS, of Miss., then must be the Mr. WELLS, of Miss., then must be denoted award.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, the Senate amendments to the Post Office appropriation bill were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, the House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the legislative appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. ELLIS, of La., the select committee investigating the alleged frauds in Mr. WELLS, of Miss., then addressed the

mittee.

Mr. SMALLS, of S. C., introduced a bill au-horizing the construction of docks, warehouses and the creation of other buildings for the accom-nodation of shipping at Port Royal, S. C. Com-

modation of shipping at Port Royal, or the merce.

Mr. FROST, of Mass., offered a resolution for the removal of the powder magazine on Mystic river, in Chelsea, Mass., as the same endangers life and also the perpetuity of the Bunker Hill monument. Public Buildings and Grounds.

On motion of Mr. GLOVER, of Mo., the Committee on Real Extate Pool was authorized to sit during the services of the House.

Mr. SPENCER, of La., was appointed a member of the Committee on Mississippi Levees, vice Mr. Morky.

The House then, at 4:35 p. m., adjourned.

Funeral of George Sand. Pants, June 11 .- The funeral of George San

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING. A Bill to be Introduced To-Day.

The following is a resolution and a bill that will be introduced to-day in the House: We, the suspended employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. United States Treasury partment, — hundred men and women, were own out of employment by the general suspension of that bureau to February, 1878, and, being encouraged to believe that the passage of a deficiency appropriation would restore our employment, remained in Washington, pending the passage of a bill making such appropriation, two months and some days, during which time such money as we had saved from our small earnings was consumed. The appropriation of \$211,000, ap-proved April 17, 1873, did not restore our employ-ment, and, as we were not discharged, but led to believe that we should be restored to employment, we ask the simple justice of our former ation for the two months between date of the sation for the two months between date of the general suspension in February, 1878, and appro-val of deficiency appropriation bill, April 17, 1876. Your vote is respectfully solicited for the follow-ing resolution and bill, and, as neither Democrat nor Republican Congressman can afford to advo-cate economy at the expense of individual justice, we confidently expect your compliance.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury immediately furnish the House of Representatives the following information:

How the sum of \$211,00, appropriated by act of Congress, approved April 17, 1876, for resumption of operation by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, United States Treasury Department, has been used, and how much, if any, of said \$211,000 has been expended for purposes other than that intended by Congress in making the appropriation; the exact number of the force of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing suspended at dates of the general suspension in Pebruary, 1876; the exact number of this suspended force that have received re-employment under deficiency appropriation, approved April 17, 1876; the exact number of the general suspension in February, 1876; the exact number of employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing who were not employed at dates of the general suspension in February, 1876; the exact number of employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing who were suspended at dates of the general suspension in February, 1876, and who have not been restored to employment under the act of Congress, approved April 17, 1876, appropriating \$211,000 for such purpose, together with full information as to grade of employment and rate of compensation in each case of all persous who were employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, United States Treasury Department, up to dates of the general suspension in February, 1876, and who have not been restored to employment under act of Congress, approved April 17, 1876, appropriating \$211,000 for such purpose. RESOLUTION.

pended employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, United States Treasury Department.

Best enacted, \$\(\) \$\frac{1}{2} \text{.}\$ That all of the suspended employees of the Bureau of Engaving and Printing, United States Treasury Department, who were deprived of employment by the general suspension of that bureau, February 13, 1876, and who have not been restored to employment under act of Congress approved April 17, 1875, appropriating \$\frac{1}{2} \text{.}\$ On the Engraving and Printing, United States Treasury Department, be paid, according to rates of compensation received by them prior and up to February 13, 1876, the date of said general suspension, for two months between dates of said general suspension and the passage of said deficiency appropriation bill, approved April 17, 1870.

Sec. 2. That the sum of —— is hereby appropriated, from any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of section 1 of this bill.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to immediately cause the preparation of pay-rolls, covering two months between the date of the general suspension of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, United States Treasury Department, February 13, 1876, and date of passage of deficiency appropriation bill, approved April 17, 1878, and bearing the names, former grades of employment and rates of compensation therefor, of all persons deprived of employment by said general suspension, and who have not been restored to employment under said act of Congress approved April 17, 1876.

Sec. 4. That immediately after this bill shall have become law the Secretary of the Treasury shall proceed without delay to payment of the rolls provided for in section 3 of this bill.

Sec. 5. That this bill shall take effect from its date of passage.

The following are the preamble and resolutions

date of passage.

The following are the preamble and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the suspended employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, United States Treasury Department, held May 31, 1876: PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

the interest of labor.

Recoived, That we employ all reputable agencies to accomplish the objects of the foregoing resolutions.

Recoived, That no time be lost in attempting the accomplishment of the objects stated in resolutions one and two.

Recoived, That we return our grateful thanks for courtesies extended us by the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Daily Chronicle, Morning News, the Telegram, Evening Star, the Oritic, the Capital, the Herald and the Sunday Chronicle, and for their kind saurances of future oc-operation.

Recoived, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, and a copy of the paper containing them be inid upon

The United States sloop-of-war Saratoga ar-rived at the yard yesterday afternoon from An-napolis, in tow of the steamer Dispatch, Com-mander Fred. Rodgers. For several years past the Saratoga has been used as a practice-ship at the Naval Academy. She carries fourteen guing tonnage, 187, and is one of the old sailing ships of the navy.

the Naval Academy. She carries nources guar-tionnage, 157, and is one of the old salling ships of the navy.

The store-ship Supply is expected to arrive ac-the yard to-day or to-morrow, with the naval monument on board. She left Philadelphia on Friday, and when she reaches Hampton Roads her commanding officer is to telegraph the com-mandant of the yard, and the steamer Talappons, Capt. D. G. McRitchie, will proceed down the vives to tow her up.

Last Saturday afternoon, as Maj. Richards was driving along Ninth, between F and G streets northwest, a small boy named Frank France rae under the horses' feet, and before he could be reached had his collar-hone broken. The prompt action of the Major in checking the horse probably saved the child's life. Dr. Drinkard was called and pronounced the would not dangerous.